

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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## DONALDSON'S REPLY TO TILLMAN.

The President of the State Alliance Gives the Governor a Piece of his Mind—Shows the Falsity of Tillman's Reason for Including his Name in the Black List Presented to President Cleveland.

[Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, May 3.—Through the kindness of Mr. J. W. Bowden, editor of the Cotton Plant, The News and Courier is able to give the reply of President Donaldson to Governor Tillman's charges in advance of the publication of the Cotton Plant. The answer of President Donaldson is clear and to the point. What will the Alliance do about it? Here is the letter:

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 1, 1893.

Mr. Editor: In replying to Governor Tillman's confession to having blacklisted me to President Cleveland and the reason he assigns for so doing I shall not attempt to "blush" Mr. Tillman as a citizen and Mr. Tillman as Governor, nor vice versa, but to deal with him as man to man, recognizing the fact, as the public will also, that if his conduct in this matter is shown to be true and noble and manly it will only give lustre to the office which he holds, and that, on the contrary, if his course has been untrue, ignominious and unmanly his office as Governor will not shield him from the contempt of all right thinking men.

When I first saw the reports in the newspapers that the Governor of the State had included my name in a black list to Mr. Cleveland I, in common with the people generally, gave but little credit to it, but receiving notification from the Governor denying it I wrote him a letter of inquiry, which letter he saw fit to ignore. I shall take up his public statements, however, and answer them seriatim.

He disclaims any "reference" to my private character, or any feeling of resentment or desire to injure me, and yet he deliberately proceeds to charge me with "betrayal" of the Alliance and "treachery" to the people and to the Alliance, thus making a deadly thrust at my character and reputation. We read of one Job of olden time, who, while maddened and blinded by political jealousy, pursued a faithful servant of the King, one who was on a mission to unite and harmonize the people, and when he had overtaken him, this Job, while stroking the beard of his victim, in great show of friendship, thrust the cold steel under his fifth rib. Perhaps Governor Tillman has yet to learn that to stab a man's character, whether openly, as Job did Amasa's person, or under cover of supposed secrecy in a black list to the President, means death to the victim.

## A DIRTY TRICK EXPOSED.

The first reason given by the Governor to prevent "further betrayal of the Alliance" is that I was repudiated by the Democracy of Greenville County, etc. So far as my falling to be elected delegate to the May Convention is concerned I have the records to show, for they are in the hands of three as honorable men as live in Greenville County, that in caucus of Reformers, held just before the meeting of the County Convention, a ballot was taken for delegates to the State Convention to be voted for in the open Convention. About one-half of the ballots cast for me were not reported, and still the number of ballots counted for me made me an alternate, which, according to a rule of the caucus, required that my name be printed on the tickets to be used in the open Convention. Having failed, therefore, by the counting-out process to keep me off the ticket, it was discovered, in the Convention, after a large number of them were distributed to the unsuspecting members, that my name was left off the tickets. This arousing suspicion in the minds of some, an investigation was made, and the facts as above stated were and published, by the investigating committee, it was but natural, therefore, (and certainly nothing could be more gratifying to me) that my friends with whom I had so long associated in the work of reform, seeing the persecution that was attempted towards me, should rally about to support me in my position in the State Convention. Is it not a remarkable position for the Governor to put when he states that "through the influence of a few Alliance men" they conferred the most honorable and responsible position within their gift upon one so unworthy as he would have me appear?

If there were any "presumption" in that Convention as to my being opposed to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, I was not aware of it then nor since, till the Governor makes the bold statement that such was the case. To be entirely frank he makes that statement in the face of indubitable proof to the contrary, for my position towards Mr. Cleveland was given to the press as early as February, 1891, and was printed in the newspapers all over this State, and in other States as well, and I know he read my views as then expressed.

## SUPPORT OF CLEVELAND NO BETRAYAL OF THE ALLIANCE.

The Alliance gave no evidence of looking upon my preference for Mr. Cleveland as a betrayal of them, either at that time or since. Moreover the Convention voted down a resolution to instruct the delegates to Chicago, as the records show. As to the resolutions afterwards adopted condemning Mr. Cleveland's former administration, it will be remembered by delegates who talked with me on the way to Chicago

that I thought the resolution as expressive of the sense of the Convention must have its bearing upon their action.

I went to Chicago, not as a delegate, to vote in the Convention, but to meet the Democratic national executive committee, in order to organize with that committee for the work of the campaign. I associated with them "openly" I confess; most of the committee, I believe, were supporters of Mr. Cleveland, and the results of the Convention indicated that there were quite a number of voting delegates also who were in favor of his nomination. I felt then, as I do now, that I as a free white South Carolina Democrat had as much right to my choice of Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency as Governor Tillman had for his choice.

As already stated, my position for Mr. Cleveland was well understood before the May Convention met. No demand was made upon me by that Convention, and I deny the charge that I consciously deceived any one, either by silence or by speech. The next count in this wonderful indictment is that I pledged myself if elected President of the State Alliance not to seek any office, etc., and this report, I am told, is being very industriously circulated in Alliance circles as though it were a fact, which if believed will, as is hoped for by those who seek my injury, have the effect of breaking the unity of the Alliance in supporting my efforts as its official head to build up and maintain the true principles of the Order.

The exact truth is I did not seek the nomination of the presidency of the State Alliance, but on the contrary expressed to many of those who approached me on the subject that I preferred to decline, and I am sure that every member of the State Alliance who voted for me will bear me out in the statement that I did not in the slightest degree express or imply any such pledge, nor was any such requirement laid upon me by anyone whomsoever. I did say after my election that I would do all within my power to build up and advance the interests of the Order, which I have done and will continue to do.

It might be interesting right here to inquire of the Governor whence comes this new born zeal for the welfare and safety of the Alliance on his part? I believe that at one time he was made President of the Edgefield County Alliance, and that notwithstanding he had published far and wide—showing his disinterested patriotism—that he wanted no office save that of a trustee of an agricultural college, yet he did not hesitate to embrace the first opportunity to hold office of another kind. When Alliance men over the State revert to his defiance of the Order and its principles, as he demonstrated it at the meeting of the State Alliance at Spartanburg, they will no doubt look upon his great and sudden Alliance virtue in this case as somewhat ludicrous and grotesque.

In the last count he charges me with "treachery to the people and to the Alliance," in that I injected into the railroad bill of '91 "two objectionable features," viz: "The right of appeal on the part of the railroads to the Courts and the feature of the bill which allowed the election of railroad commissioners by the General Assembly. To any one with the information and intelligence of a schoolboy a reply to these charges would seem superfluous.

Mr. Tillman when inaugurated Governor took a solemn oath to sustain the Constitution of this State and of the United States, I with every other member of the Senate and House of Representatives, took the same oath. The constitution unquestionably guarantees the citizen the right of appeal to the Courts, which right is one of the bed rocks of civil liberty, and yet the Governor of a great State, who has sworn to sustain the Constitution thereof, feels justified in proceeding seriously and deliberately to Washington and apparently under cover of secrecy asks the chief executive of the nation to decapitate a man who, as a State Senator, refused to betray his trust by denying to the citizen his rights under the Constitution—for in its last analysis that is what this reason, as given to Mr. Cleveland, means.

## BUNCH M'BEES AS A BOOMERANG.

So far as relates to Bunch McBee having suggested to me that the right of appeal be inserted in the bill, I have to say that Mr. McBee never once mentioned the matter to me, nor to the best of my recollection did he ever discuss the bill in my presence. I have been told, by the best authority, that the railroad men, after falling in their efforts to defeat the bill in the House and Senate, concurred very fully with the Governor in his desire to deny the right of appeal to the railroads, as that would have rendered the whole Act unconstitutional and consequently nugatory.

Again, I incurred the displeasure of the Governor by allowing the Legislature to elect the commissioners instead of the people. As a matter of fact I was in favor of a clause being inserted in the bill to have the commissioners elected by the people, one every two years, but it was thought best by some of the Reform Senators not to do so at that time, for the reason that there could be no election by the people till the next general election, and that as a matter of necessity the Legislature must elect as the nearest approach to the people. It was also thought best not to increase opposition to the passage of the bill by inserting that provision, inasmuch as the same Legislature would sit the next winter, when it would be easy to amend the Act.

In these flimsy reasons given by the Governor for his course he again overreached himself, for it is well known that the Reform Senators had a bare majority in the Senate, and that without their united support no part of the bill could have been passed. Why did he not blacklist them all? In this connection I will also state that upon all the important bills the Reform Senators held meetings and agreed upon what they wished passed, after which one of their number was chosen to take charge of the bill and conduct it on the floor of the Senate. In this railroad bill this duty was devolved upon me to make all motions, offer amendments, etc., as agreed upon. So it will be readily understood that each of the other Reform Senators is as chargeable with this crime in the Governor's sight as I am.

I have thus given the facts in this case in refutation of the tissue of pervasions and misstatements made in the Governor's charges against me, and I feel happy in the knowledge that there are scores of men who are personally acquainted with every circumstance mentioned and who can testify to the facts as I have stated them, some of whom have already done so by letter.

## TILLMAN'S HYPOCRISY.

In conclusion allow me to call attention to some things that are significant in the Governor's statement. He disclaims any desire to do me harm, and then stamps upon my character the words "betrayal and treachery." He says "the Alliance has nothing to do with it, either directly or indirectly," and yet tries to defend his conduct towards its President on the ground of his love for the Alliance.

He intimates by the mention of Bunch McBee that I was in collusion with the railroads and that I "appeared to be governed by self-interest rather than patriotism," and yet he will not deny that as citizen and patriot he told the people, when first he asked them to make him their Governor, that the corruption and debauchery in the State was due to the use of free passes by members of the Legislature and State officials. Was it self-interest rather than patriotism that governed him when after his election he received more passes than perhaps anyone who preceded him? Common prudence, it would seem, as well as self-preservation, ought to have steered the Governor clear of Bunch McBee. "Truly whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

Lastly, he regrets the necessity "which has forced a rehearsal of these undisputed facts." Of this I have no doubt whatever, for I was told that the Governor has said to several parties that his letter to President Cleveland was intended to be regarded as confidential, but as it leaked out the necessity came upon him to explain, and then, although "the Alliance has nothing to do with it, either directly or indirectly," he winds up by taking refuge in the sanctuary of the Reform Movement and the Alliance. "To Caesar he has appealed, to Caesar he shall go."

As to the Reform Movement I am ready to compare records with him as to loyalty, consistency and length of service. In the Alliance cause, with which I have been identified from its infancy in this State, I have worked in its almost every department. If there is a brother in the Order who is willing to charge me with the betrayal of trust or treachery to the brotherhood I am prepared to answer for my stewardship. I shall willingly leave this matter to the honest and discriminating judgment of those whom Gov. Tillman says I have betrayed and abide by their verdict.

## M. L. DONALDSON.

Mr. Donaldson would have answered Governor Tillman's charges last week had he had the time.

## A. K.

MR. DONALDSON PROMPTLY DEFENDED BY AN ALLIANCEMAN.

## [The Cotton Plant.]

To begin with I will state that I am no office-seeker, but a man who likes to see justice done and one who despises underhand doings in any way. It is very evident to me that there has been an undercurrent running for some time for the purpose of undermining Mr. M. L. Donaldson.

Gov. Tillman says in the Cotton Plant of April 22: "My reasons were these, and again they have no reference to Mr. Donaldson's private character, but to his public acts." Now what does that mean? Mr. Donaldson's public acts have been very beneficial to the State of South Carolina. There are hundreds of men who are now reaping the benefit of Mr. Donaldson's foresight in getting the stock law for South Carolina. He knew at the time when he voted as he did he was hurting himself politically for the time being, but knew that he was doing his duty, and like a man he did it.

I know men now who were against the passage of the stock law who would not have it repealed now for anything.

If the Alliance men of South Carolina allow dust to be thrown in their eyes regarding the standing of their trusted and honored President I for one will feel ashamed of them.

I voted for Tillman in both elections, but if he takes the ground he has done towards the State President, although I be as a grain of sand upon the seashore, yet I will vote no more for him. I am almost sure there are men in South Carolina who are jealous of Mr. Donaldson and have started mud-slinging and then got behind the fence to watch the result. I am alluding to

no one, for I do not know who is or has been at it, yet I think it the case. Whoever it may be ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves, and they will when the people find them out.

There are hundreds of men in South Carolina who know Mr. Donaldson and respect him. It was through foul play that Mr. Donaldson was not elected delegate; his votes were never counted, in my belief. Men of Greenville County, keep your eyes open and your ears also, and as the old man who was snoring on board the cars, and when told so asked how the passengers knew he was snoring. They told him because they heard him. His answer was, "Don't believe everything you hear."

Always believe in right and justice, I am a true Democrat.

A. L. ECKBANK.

Travelers' Rest, S. C.

NO MORE TO SAY.

[The State, 5th.]

Governor Tillman, when asked yesterday if he would make reply to President Donaldson's statement, said he did not see anything in it to reply to, and he would therefore have nothing more to say on the subject.

## THE ASSISTANT BISHOP.

Rev. Dr. Ellison Capers Elected to High Honors in the Episcopal Church.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 4.—The vote for the assistant bishopric in the Diocesan Convention to-day resulted in the election of the Rev. Dr. Ellison Capers. The ballot was held at noon, and without nominating speeches. The vote was as follows: Clerical vote—The Rev. Ellison Capers, 17; the Rev. R. E. Barrett, Atlanta, 7; the Rev. W. Winchester, Virginia, 3; the Rev. John Kershaw, 2; the Rev. A. M. Smith, 1; the Rev. T. D. Bratten, 1; the Rev. Joseph Carey, 1; the Rev. J. S. Lindsay, Boston, 1. Of the 48 parishes 35 voted for Dr. Capers, 3 for Kershaw, 1 for Dr. Barrett, 1 for the Rev. C. C. Pinckney, 1 for the Rev. John Johnson, 1 for the Rev. John Elliott of Washington, 2 for Dr. Bratten. Three parishes divided.

Dr. Ellison Capers, the new assistant Bishop of the diocese, was born in Charleston, and is a son of the late Bishop Capers. He received his early education at the Methodist High School at Cokesbury, in Abbeville County. He was graduated from the Citadel Academy in November, 1857, and after his graduation he accepted the place of assistant instructor at the Citadel. When the war came he was elected Colonel of the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Regiment. His career in the Western army was very distinguished, and upon the death of Gen. Stevens he was made Brigadier-General of Stevens' brigade.

At the close of the war he was elected Secretary of the State of the provisional Government in 1865.

Following the bent of his mind, he shortly afterwards entered the ministry, and filled the pastorate of the Episcopal church in Greenville for several years. He then returned to Alabama, but returned to Greenville at the earnest request of his congregation. He is now rector of Trinity church, Columbia.

## BISHOP CAPERS' SALARY FIXED.

[Special to The State.]

CHARLESTON, May 5.—The Diocesan Convention adjourned to-day, after fixing the salary of the Bishop at \$2,000 and that of the Assistant Bishop at \$4,000. Trinity church, Columbia, was selected as the place of meeting for the next convention, on the second Wednesday, in May, 1894. Bishop-elect Capers preached at St. Phillip's church Sunday.

## "MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

The Insolent Message Sent to the Chief Executive of the Nation by Governor Pennoyer of Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 3.—The following telegraphic correspondence today passed between Secretary of State Gresham and Governor Pennoyer:

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Governor Sylvester Pennoyer, the Capitol, Salem, Oregon: Apparently reliable reports indicate danger of violence to the Chinese when the exclusion act takes effect, and the President earnestly hopes you will employ all lawful means for their protection in Oregon.

W. Q. GRESHAM.

Governor Pennoyer immediately sent the following reply:

SALEM, Ore., May 3.—W. Q. Gresham, Washington, D. C.: I will attend to my own business. Let the President attend to his.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER, Governor.

## "AN INSULT TO OREGON."

Governor Pennoyer, in speaking to a reporter, said: "Gresham's telegram is an insult to Oregon. I will enforce the laws of the State, and the President should enforce the laws of Congress. It comes with poor grace for the President to ask me to enforce the law, while he, without warrant, suspends the exclusion law."

## Hood's Cures.

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them, conclusively prove the fact—HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cures constipation and assist digestion.

## A STREET FIGHT IN COLUMBIA.

Mr. Calvo, of The Register, Strikes Mr. N. G. Gonzales, of The State, who Responds Very Emphatically—A Storm of Blows, but Neither Seriously Hurt.

[Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, May 4.—Mr. N. G. Gonzales, editor of The State, and Mr. Charles A. Calvo, the proprietor of The Register, had a totally unexpected encounter to-night about 9 o'clock in Main street, as a result of which both have bruised eyes. No serious bodily damage was done to either.

The encounter took place almost in front of Palmer's tin and stove establishment, on the right side of Main street, between the offices of the two newspapers, about fifty or seventy-five yards from the Register office. Nothing was said during the encounter that would indicate the cause belli. Mr. Calvo attacked Mr. Gonzales.

It was some time after the difficulty that anything became generally known about it on the streets. Mr. Gonzales says it was a novel experience for him. He was on his way up the street from Capt. R. S. Desportes' residence when he passed a man at the point named. The man had some papers under his arm. He did not notice him beyond this, thinking of something else at the time. His attention, he says, was attracted by the falling of some papers, and in a moment afterwards the man he had passed uttered some unintelligible words and savagely attacked him from behind. He says the assault was totally unexpected by him. As soon as he recovered somewhat, he states, he was about to force Mr. Calvo down when a man came from across the street and caught his right arm. He did not recognize Mr. Calvo until he grappled with him. The stranger who caught him was Engineer Jack Smith, of the Richmond and Danville Road. While he was being held, Mr. Gonzales says, he had to try and defend himself with his left arm.

A young son of Mr. Calvo came up about this time and also proceeded to strike Mr. Gonzales. He says he demanded Mr. Smith to release him, and the youth said that he had only come to defend his father and if Mr. Gonzales would desist his father would. Mr. Smith released Mr. Gonzales and led Mr. Calvo off, the latter saying something about the former difficulty they had five years ago.

Mr. Gonzales says he cannot imagine why he was attacked, unless it was on account of an editorial he wrote some days ago characterizing a statement in the Register about the farmers attending the Carnival as an attempt to make the Columbia Conservatives a boycott of their business interests.

Mr. Gonzales says he considers the attack "a cowardly one, being made from behind in the dark, and is sorry he was prevented from giving Mr. Calvo a lesson in the decency of fair play."

Such is Mr. Gonzales' statement of the affair.

Mr. Calvo's statement agrees with that of Mr. Gonzales in all the main facts as to the fight, but he says he attacked him from the front when he met him. He frankly states that he was the attacking party, and says that when he met the man who had been insulting him through his paper for the past year his blood boiled within him, and he could not resist the impulse to personally attack him.

All the parties concerned have been summoned to appear before the Mayor's Court to-morrow morning to answer the charge of disorderly conduct.

In giving the above account of the affair I have endeavored to give only the facts as I could gather them as a disinterested party.

## EDITOR KOESTER'S ACCOUNT.

COLUMBIA, May 4.—C. A. Calvo, Jr., proprietor of The Register, met N. G. Gonzales, editor of The State, at 9.30 o'clock this evening a few yards from the Register office. Gonzales had passed and repassed the Register office, an unusual proceeding for him, especially at that hour of the night, and calculated to inspire the idea that he was hunting the proprietor or editor of the Register.

Mr. Calvo is a man of high courage, and when he met his detractor his anger rose, and dropping the night's mail (which according to habit he was bringing to the office) he stepped in front of Gonzales and saying, "You there!" struck Gonzales in the face, breaking his glasses and cutting his face. Gonzales struck Calvo in the face, under the eye. Calvo replied with two more blows, and Gonzales, who weighs at least forty or fifty pounds more than Calvo, clinched with him and came near forcing him through the glass window. Calvo freed his hand, and again struck Gonzales in the face.

Mr. Jack Smith, an old man, rushed in to separate them. Mr. Calvo's young son, who was standing in front of the office, saw the fight and rushed up. Thinking Smith was helping Gonzales he assisted his father. Gonzales, who had cried for help, yelled that it was not fair for two to attack one. The boy replied that he (Gonzales) was fighting his father, and he would help him. The pair were separated.

Calvo came to his office, attended to his business and returned home. He was summoned to attend the Mayor's Court in the morning. He will admit having attacked Gonzales.

This is not true. The attack was entirely unpremeditated on Calvo's part, nor did he know that Gonzales or his son were anywhere near.

GEORGE B. KOESTER.

CALVO PAYS \$20.

[Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, May 5.—Messrs N. G. Gonzales and Chas. A. Calvo, Jr., appeared before Mayor Fisher this morning in response to a summons. Mr. Calvo acknowledged attacking Mr. Gonzales, whereupon he was fined \$20, which was paid and the case dismissed. The matter is thought to be at an end.

## Every Why Hath a Wherefore.

Mr. Editor:—The following essay was read before the Luther Alliance of Luther Chapel by Mr. H. A. McCullough and so pleased all who heard it that he was requested to give his consent for publication, which he did:

Far back in Shakespeare's time we hear the servant Dormio exclaiming, Hold, sir; stop, I beseech you, pray you sir, why am I thus beaten. And the master Antipholus answered, Dost thou not know? Nothing sir, but that I am beaten. Shall I tell you why? Ay, sir, and wherefore; for they say every why hath a wherefore. The master said the why is for flouting with me, and the wherefore for urging it the second time.

Thus we see our sentence was uttered by a man in an unpleasant situation, so it is repeated by a man of like passions and desires. Now I exclaim to the committee, Hold, I beseech you, why have you thus placed me? But I suppose they would answer, dost thou not know? I say nothing, but that I am here. Thus they say, shall we tell you why? And I answer, Ay, needames, and wherefore; for they say every why hath a wherefore. But they will say the why is for flouting with the subject, and the wherefore for urging it the second time.

This sentence is not only pernicious to the whites, but also through the good old darkey out of his equilibrium, and causes him to say what mortal man never wished to say; yet as bold as an ape he will withstand her to the face. This sentence was once given on a public examination for school teaching to diagram and parse. And of course the impetuous old darkey at once leaped upon it with both feet that he might conquer it before it got away. And this was his mode of procedure: "Every is de subject, cause it tells the number of dem why's, and must always be kept on the line. Why is de preposition, 'cause it tells what de people think, and should stand close by de subject." Hath is dem compliments, 'cause it 'grees wid de subject in de masculine gender, and should come on a broken line near de end. Dost is de monstrous pronoun, 'cause it stands next to de wherefore, and should be put upon an inflexible force. De wherefore is de interjection, 'cause it 'spresses strong or sudden feelings, and should come down on a level wid de subject." After he had thus diagrammed and parsed his sentence he hermetically sealed his paper, handed it to the examining committee trusting in Providence to bring him through.

From a psychological view, every event has a cause, which is equivalent to say every why hath a wherefore. This term is applicable to our Christian Alliance; the Alliance is the why and the object we had in view in organizing it is the wherefore. And if we abuse the why, we also abuse the wherefore, or if we erase the wherefore and the why is superfluous. And as they are so important and inseparable, let us foster them as a mother her infant, knowing that the Alliance is entrusted to us, the young people of the church; and if we pale her fair name we are responsible for both the why and the wherefore. So we should be zealous and cautious and learn a lesson from the kind old darkey, viz., to keep the subject on the line. And not to be scrupulous at all, but simply deviate a little, we may get another important phase from our subject. To be or not to be, that is the question. Or to love or not to love, that is the watchword with the young. To love and to be loved is a why with a glorious wherefore, but to love and not to be loved is a why without a wherefore; he is like the old darkey's compliments, he is on a broken line. Let us for a moment assume that the boys are the whys and the girls the wherefores, and how nice the sentence reads: every why hath a wherefore. While this may not be applicable to all, it is surely true with some present. It is often the case where two boys are rooming together for one to be taken and the other left.

Now let us repeat our sentence and close. The boys are the whys and the girls the wherefores. The superstitious old darkey said, "de why is de preposition, cause it tells what de people think, and the wherefore is the interjection 'spresses strong or sudden feelings.' So we are the preposition and shall tell you what we think, and you are the interjections and must express to us your strong and sudden feelings. And finally we shall see our lives as the old darkey did his paper, and stand before a committee to be examined and trust in Providence that they may bring us through.

Bessie H. Bedloe, Burlington, Vt., had a disease of the scalp, causing her hair to become very harsh and dry, and to fall so freely that she scarcely dared to comb it. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp, removed the dandruff, and made the hair thick and glossy.

## WILL THEY LYNNER JERVEY?

The Solicitor of the Second Circuit Declares his Disinclination to Prosecute the Jervys Because his Relatives are Probably Implicated in the Crime, and Suggests that Solicitor Jervy be Entrusted with that Duty.

[Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, May 4.—The "Denmark outrage" has a sequel. It has given Governor Tillman an opportunity for a bit of irony and to "pay back in coin" for a statement made at a mass meeting. Had not Solicitor Jervy spoken at the meeting here it is pretty safe to say that nothing would have ever been heard of the present turn in the case.

For some unaccountable reason Governor Tillman has come to the conclusion that there is reason "to prosecute a whole people and make a farce of the trial." An order was to-day sent to the able solicitor of the first circuit. Mr. Jervy, to take hold of the prosecution of the Denmark lynching cases. It looks very much like a fixed-up job, but no doubt Mr. Jervy will look after his laurels and take hold of the matter and do the best he can. So far as is known there has never been just such a proceeding in the history of the State.

## BELLINGER'S SPECIOUS LETTER.

Here is the letter of Solicitor Bellinger to Governor Tillman. It is worth a careful study:

BARNWELL, C. H., May 3, 1893.

To His Excellency, Governor E. B. Tillman, Columbia, S. C.—Dear Sir: I desire to call your attention officiously to the recent lynching at Denmark in connection with the following statement: So far no warrant has been sworn out by any one against any person supposed to be connected with the affair, and the proceedings and verdict of the jury of inquest give no information upon which the prosecution can be begun.

Under these circumstances, if the case is to receive that investigation which its gravity seems to require, it becomes the duty of the Executive officer to institute proceedings in the premises.

Inasmuch as the violation of the law was committed in a community in which I have many relatives and connections it is not improbable that some of them were implicated, especially when it is stated that the entire community was engaged in the enterprise. Such being the case any effort on my part to bring the perpetrators to justice would be embarrassing to me, and probably lay me open to the charge of partiality and insincerity.

I would, therefore, respectfully request that your Excellency would charge the solicitor of one of the adjoining circuits to take charge of the case, and would suggest that Solicitor Jervy, whose circuit adjoins this county and who probably best understands the situation, could give the matter satisfactory attention.

Assuring you that I shall be ready at any time to render such service as the case and my office requires, I am very respectfully,

G. DUNCAN BELLINGER,

Solicitor of the 2nd Circuit.

## THINKS HE HAS JERVEY IN A HOLE.

Just before leaving the office Governor Tillman prepared this sly letter to Solicitor Jervy:

COLUMBIA, May 4, 1893.

Hon. W. St. J. Jervy, Charleston, S. C.—Sir: I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. G. Duncan Bellinger, solicitor of the 2nd circuit, in which he states that by reason of the fact that his relatives and connections are probably implicated in the recent unfortunate affair at Denmark, "any efforts on his part to bring the perpetrators to justice would be embarrassing and probably lay him open to the charge of partiality and insincerity."

He, therefore, asks me to direct the solicitor of one of the adjoining circuits to take charge of the case and prosecute the persons who have overthrown the law. He further suggests yourself, and I therefore direct you to proceed to Denmark for your earliest convenience for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the outbreak and taking the necessary steps to vindicate the law and punish the lynchers.

I comply with Mr. Bellinger's request in the name of the people, your well-known zeal and legal ability give assurance that you will do your whole duty. Yours, very respectfully,

E. B. TILLMAN, Governor.

P. S.—Mr. Bellinger will of course take your place in any work in your own circuit which may interfere with your compliance with this order.

R. T. Governor Tillman referred Solicitor Bellinger's letter to the Attorney-General's office and received a report to the effect that he had the right to order the change. The law on which the Governor bases his order is:

Section 511. Solicitors shall do the duty of the Attorney-General, and give their counsel and advice to the Governor and other State officers in matters of public concern whenever they shall be by them required so to do, and assist the Attorney-General or each other in all suits and prosecutions in behalf of this State, when directed so to do by the Governor or called upon by the Attorney-General. They may defend any person brought to trial before any criminal Court of this State when their duty shall not require them to prosecute such persons, or their assistance be not required against such person by the Governor or Attorney-General.

SOLICITOR JERVEY PREFERS TO SEE THE GOVERNOR'S ORDER BEFORE EXPRESSING HIMSELF.

## THE MIRACLE OF THE NILE.